BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE PROGRESS:

Daily paper, 1 month	$3 00
" 3 months	8 00
" 6 months	15 00
Weekly paper, 3 months	3 00
" 6 months	5 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Northern News.

MOBILE, Sep. 7.—A special dispatch from Senatobia says the Chicago and Cincinnati papers acknowledge the recipt of Memphis papers of the 1st. They are filled with the proceedings of the Convention which harmoniously nominated candidates that will give great satisfaction. It is considered as a compromise between the peace and war elements of the Democracy.

Greely thinks McClellan, if elected, will be the tool of the leaders who favor slavery.

The Chicago "Times" says the platform looks to a cessation of hostilities and the adjustment of difficulties and the other final results of Union. The feeling of a majority of the Convention was decidedly for peace and, for resistance by force of any further usurpation of power by the administration.

Early is retiring up the Shenandoah Valley, followed by the Federals. Grant's army is increasing by recruits at the rate of thousands daily.

The special correspondent of the Cincinnati "Enquirer", gives a gloomy account of Sherman's army.

Great alarm existed in Nashville on the 30th in consequence of the advance of a Confederate force of six to eight thousand from Lebanon, with many prisoners, including Gen. Mulligan.

The commandant of the Post at Gallatin ordered his stores to be burned, Wheeler being reported within three miles of the place. The Chattanooga "Gazette" of Aug. 28th says Wheeler crossed the Holston at the mouth of French Broad and was moving towards Kentucky. He had inflicted but little damage on the railroad.

The guerillas still carry a high hand in Kentucky.—The party which crossed into Illinois tore up a portion of the central railroad.

Gentlemen of veracity who crossed the Mississippi river on Saturday night says Kirby Smith and Price have invested Little Rock. Marmaduke occupied Brownsville, and having whipped the Federals there, captured the rolling stock of the railroad.

The Confederate loan advanced three per cent. on receipt of the news. In England of Grant's repulse before Petersburg.

The *Florida* has destroyed a large vessel off the Bahamas, taking $70,000 from her.

The *Tallahassee* has captured 32 fishing boats off Princess Island.

Gold in New York 254.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Sep. 8.—Official dispatches from Hood's army states that Sherman had left Jonesboro and gone in the direction of Atlanta. While at Jonesboro Sherman visited our wounded in hospitals and stated that he was going to Atlanta to rest his army and would next go to Andersonville.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, Sept. 8.—Northern dates of the 6th are unimportant. The Georgia was destroyed off Lisbon.

The draft in New York and Brooklyn has been indefinitely postponed.

Grant will be reinforced at once.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, Sept. 7.—Last night one of our picket boats was captured below the obstructions. Another coming to her assistance, our boat was cut loose and escaped.

Gen'ls. Taylor and Ferrast arrived here to-day.

McCLELLAN AND PENDLETON.

George B. McClellan, the Democratic nominee for President of the United States, was born in Philadelphia, December, 3, 1826. He was educated in the usual elementary branches at the local schools of his native city. At an early age he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point. He studied a thorough course in that institution, and graduated with distinguished honors in 1846. He entered the army at once and went immediately to Mexico. In the war with that country, he gained honorable distinction as an engineer artillerist. At the close of the war, he retained his commission and rank in the regular army. In 1855, while Jefferson Davis was Secretary of War, McClellan was sent by his government as one of the commissioners to the Crimea for the purpose of noting military operations in the war then pending between Russia and the Allies, England and France. On his return home, he drew up the report of the Commissioners, giving the result of their observations. This report added greatly to his reputation as an educated and scientific soldier. In 1857, he resigned his commission in the army for the purpose of accepting the post of President and Civil Engineer of the Illinois Central Railroad. This position he held for three years. He then resigned, and became President of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, at a salary of $12,000 per annum. In May, 1861, he was appointed a Major General by President Lincoln. He accepted the office, though he did not relinquish the Presidency of the railroad. He was placed in command of the "Department of Ohio," which embraces Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, a portion of Western Pennsylvania, and that part of Virginia lying north of the Great Kanawha river.—From that command, he was called to the position of Military Adviser of the President and Commanding General of the Federal forces. In the Spring of 1862, he was placed at the head of the army of the Potomac and continued in command of that army until December of the same year, when he was relieved in front of Fredericksburg, and succeeded by Burnside.

If elected McClellan will be the youngest President the United States ever had. In person he is low and thick set. His forehead is low and narrow, though it is square, and his expression, and the contour of the head indicate considerable strength of mind.

We regard him as by no means great intellectually, though he may be considered a full medium man—In 1857, he married a daughter of Capt. Randolph B. Marcy, of the United States Army. His wife is a lady of most elegant accomplishments. Should her husband become President, she will doubtless have a brilliant court at the White House She will certainly present a most striking contrast to the present occupants, who, although a kind hearted, simable lady, is an uneducated, awkward rustic, and entirely out of place.

George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, is the nominee for Vice-President. We have seen it stated that Pendleton was a native of Virginia. The assertion has also been made in some of our papers that he was originally from Maryland. But this is a mistake. He was born in the city of Cincinnatti, July 10, 1825.—He has always resided in that city. After receiving a thorough collegiate education, he studied law, and practiced with success. But being a man of ample fortune, he devoted less attention to his profession than to politics. After becoming quite conspicuous as a participant in the local politics of Cincinnati, without aspiring to office, he was elected to the Legislature in 1854. He was re-elected in 1855. In 1856, he was elected to Congress. By successive re-elections, he has continued a member of the House up to the present time. His wife, an elegant, estimable lady, is a daughter of the late Francis Scott Key, the renowned author of that popular national lyric, the "Star Spangled Banner."

Mr. Pendleton is a man of very superior talents. He is one of the ablest scholars in Congress. He has always acted with the Democrats, and his record is one of consistent and uncompromising hostility to the Black Republican party in all its forms. He was one of the five who, during the last Congress, voted persistently against all of Lincoln's war measures.

It will be seen that McClellan and Pendleton are both quite young. The Convention have thrown the "old fogies" overboard. They seem to have acted upon the idea that young men are the best leaders for revolutionary times.—*Richmond Whig.*

TO A VOLUNTEER.

BY AN INVALID SISTER.

Farewell, dear brother, we must part,
Duty calls thee away from home;
From friends that lie nearest the heart,
To march at the sound of the drum.

And now, my brave hearted brother,
With courage undaunted go on,
And beat back the base invader,
Who threatens the peace of our homes.

But Oh! I fain would remind thee,
Of the duty that loudly calls—
Pray daily, that thou mayest meet me
In the mansion prepared for all

Where parting will ever be o'er,
And the troubles of earth will cease;—
Dread wars will be heard of no more
In the land of sweet rest and peace.

Dr. Deems' Appointments.

The Financial Agent of the North Carolina Orphan Endowment Fund will address the people on the state of the country, especially in behalf of the orphans of our Soldiers, at the following times and places if Providence permit:

Tarboro, Edgecombe Co., Tuesday, Sept. 13th.
Black Creek, Wilson Co., Thursday, Sept. 15th.
Salem, Forsythe Co., Thursday, Sept. 22d.
Huntsville, Yadkin Co., Friday, Sept. 23d.
Yadkinville, Yadkin Co., Saturday, Sept. 24th.
Jonesville, Yadkin Co., Sunday, Sept. 25th.
Wilkesboro, Wilkes Co., Tuesday, Sept. 27th.
Rock Spring, Alexander Co., Sunday, Oct. 2d.
Taylorsville, Alexander Co., Tuesday, Oct. 4th.
Olin, Iredell Co., Sunday, Oct. 9th.
Statesville, Iredell Co., Tuesday, Oct. 11th.
High Point, Guilford Co., Thursday, Oct. 13th.

To all these places he has been kindly invited. On Sundays he will preach. On Thursday, Sept. 29th, he will preach at the church of any denomination to which he may be invited which he can reach so as to keep his appointments at Wilkesboro and Rock Spring, and on Thursday, Oct. 6th, at any church between Taylorsville and Olin.

He begs leave to express his thanks for the unvarying kindness he has received in all points of the State, and his gratitude to Almighty God, who opens the hearts of the people more and more to this most patriotic enterprize. He relies upon the friends of the cause, to make arrangements to send him to and from his appointments.

☞ The Greensboro, Salem, Statesville, Salisbury and Charlotte papers are respectfully requested to give the above a few insertions.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 9, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn, for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord Richingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayettevil e, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the package who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

July 2-d&wtf

NOTICE!

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE UNDERsigned will please come forward and settle at once. Those failing to comply with the above will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

Aug 9-m&slm E. E. HARRIS.

$200 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE UPPER PART OF WAKE county, on Saturday last, two negro men, DOCTOR and SAM. Doctor is about 21 years old, five feet, eight or ten inches high, will weigh about 160, black, and a likely boy. Sam is about 20 years old, five feet six inches high, will weigh about 150, light or brown color, and a very likely boy. These boys came from Craven county and will no doubt attempt to get back as they have relations on my plantation, near the River in Fort Barnwell settlement. Our military authorities and others are requested to look out for them and secure them if possible before they get below our lines. I will give a reward of $100 each for their return to me ten miles West of Raleigh, or confinement in jail so I can get them. My Post Office is Morrisville, N. C. T. E. GASKINS.

Sept 6-d5t*

SHOES! SHOES!

I AM MANUFACTURING A SUPERIOR ARTICLE of Ladies French Calf Balmoral Boots.
" " " Congress Gaiters.
Gents " " " "
" Pegged Calf and Kip Ties.

Orders solicited and promptly filled.

GEO. ALLEN,
July 22-d1tawlw* Greensboro, N. C.

DAILY AND WEEKLY PROGRESS.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are the only terms for the *Daily and Weekly Progress* for the present. If the cost of labor and material continues to advance we shall make advances:

Daily paper, six months	$15.00
" " Three months	8.00
" " One month	3.00
Weekly paper, three months	3.00
" " six months	5.00

Any person sending us a club of ten or more, at one time from the same office, to the Weekly, shall have one copy gratis. No deduction for clubs to the Daily.

Our already large and rapidly increasing circulation renders the *Progress* the best advertising medium in the State. Advertisements are inserted in the Daily at the rate of $3 a square, of 8 lines, or 50 words, for every insertion, and in the Weekly for the same. Cash should accompany all orders.

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, Sept. 8.

APPLES—Green	$6
" Dried	$10
BACON—Hog round	$5 00
BEEF	$2 25
BEESWAX	$4
BEANS	$30
BUTTER	$5 00
CANDLES—Tallow	$6
" Wax—By the box	$6
" Adamantine	$8
" Sperm	None.
CORN—per Barrel	$100
CHICKENS	$3 00
COFFEE	$15
DUCKS	$3
EGGS	$2 00
FLOUR	$125 00
FODDER—per hundred	$15
FEATHERS	$5
FLAXSEED	$8
GEESE	$3
HIDES—Dry	$5
" Green	$2 00
HAY—Per hundred	$10
LARD	$5 00
MOLASSES	$30
MEAL—	$35 00
NAILS—Scarce	$3 00
OATS—Per hundred	$15
" Cleaned	$8 bu
PORK	None.
POTATOES—Sweet	None.
" Irish	$8
PEAS—Ground	$30
" Stock	$35
" White Table	$30
RAGS	20c
RICE	$1 00
RYE	$20
SALT—	$50 00
SUGAR—Brown	$10
" Coffee	$15
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$4 50
WHEAT	$30

TO OUR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC

PROGRESS OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.
August 22, 1864.

We make an earnest appeal to our friends throughout the State to exert themselves to extend the circulation of the PROGRESS. Hereafter as heretofore it shall be the fearless exponent of Conservative principles and the advocate of Conservative measures, and will hold Civil Liberty and the rights of the citizen above everything else. We shall continue to give a cordial support to all measures, whether originated by the State or Confederate government, that may be necessary to a vigorous prosecution of the war, but we shall at the same time insist that the States, acting through their constituted authorities, and the Confederate States government, acting through its legitimate agents, make constant, earnest, zealous efforts to close the war by negotiation upon terms honorable and satisfactory to all the people of all the States. We are the friends of the Confederate cause and of free government, and as such shall insist on a strict construction of the Constitution, a searching investigation into the official conduct of our rulers, the independence of the Judiciary, freedom of the Press and of speech and the purity and perfect freedom of the ballot box, without which, all our sufferings and sacrifices of blood and treasure, will amount to nothing, as the neck will have to bow to receive the yoke at last. We shall insist on the Military power being kept in subordination to the CIVIL AUTHORITY, and that the struggle be continued with the common enemy of the North for the perpetuation of free government for the people of these States, and not for the establishment of a consolidated despotism.

Because we have refused to bend the knee to the behests of power and blindly approve and applaud all the official acts of State and Confederate authorities, a systematic effort has been made to strike us down and silence us, by the withholding of that patronage to which every paper of respectable circulation has ever been by common consent, entitled, and which no administration, State or national, has ever before withheld; but relying upon the intelligence and liberality of the people and the final triumph of right, truth and justice, we remain undismayed and defiant, and will continue to stand up and contend for the sovereignty of the States, Civil Liberty and the rights of the citizen, be the consequences to us what they may. The bulk of the patronage of the governments, State and Confederate, is given to the partizan presses, regardless of location or circulation; while some of the most widely circulated and influential journals of the country are entirely ignored. We mention these things partly for the purpose of calling attention to systematic favoritism, abuses and corruptions that exist; to show the people how all power and patronage is passing into the hands of a small privileged class; and partly by way of appeal to our friends to make up in increased circulation what we lose by this course of officials—a proscription which is unfair to us and insulting to them.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Now that the elections are over we shall devote most of our space to Army News and Current Intelligence, and trust that our friends in the army and throughout the State will give us such assistance as may be in their power by furnishing us with short news letters from their respective localities. We shall spare neither labor or expense to make the PROGRESS equal to any paper in the Confederacy as a medium for news from the army and elsewhere.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Progress, six months,	$15,00
" " three "	8,00
" " one "	3,00
Weekly Progress, six months,	5,00
" " three "	3,00

☞ To any person who will send, at one time, a club of six subscribers to the Daily or ten to the Weekly, to one office, for three or six months, we will send one copy of the paper gratis, for the same time.

Our friends will confer a favor by getting up clubs and sending them in as soon as possible. Cash must accompany the names in all cases.

J. L. PENNINGTON & Co.

NEW AUCTION & COMMISSION STORE.

W. R. & R. S. TUCKER & W. R. ANDREWS have this day associated themselves together under the name and style of TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., for the purpose of conducting a general Auction and Commission business.

All business entrusted to them will meet with promptness and dispatch. TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.

June 28-tf

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,

Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

10,000 PIECES OF NEW MUSIC.

JUST RECEIVED, WHICH WILL BE SENT TO any address on receipt of our Catalogue prices. We have now become the

SOLE AGENTS

in North Carolina for Geo. Dunn & Co., of Richmond, Va., who are the largest and finest Music Publishers in the South.

All orders to them from this State will be filled at our Store.

☞ One half off to the Trade.

Apply for Catalogues of Music, Books, &c.

BRANSON & FARROR,
Sept 6-d1w Raleigh, N. C.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HEADQRS 3D MILITARY DISTRICT,
DEP'T N C AND SOUTHERN VIRGINIA,
Wilmington, N. C. Aug 30, 1864.

ALL PERSONS, NON-RESIDENTS OF SMITHville are requested to refrain from applying at Headquarters for permission to visit the Forts or go down the river in the Government Steamers. This is addressed to persons living at a distance, especially ladies, in the hope of preventing a fruitless journey from their homes. Upon no consideration, for the present at least, will permission be given to pass upon the Government boats. When circumstances will admit of a relaxation of this rule, due notice will be given.

Packages for soldiers at the different posts will be delivered to Capt. Grainger, A. Q. M. They should be suitably marked and he will be reponsible for their safe delivery through his agents.

Official: W. H. C WHITING,
Major General.

JAMES H. HILL,
Maj. and A. A. General.

Aug 3-d&w6t

Papers through the State please copy six (6) times and send accounts with copy of paper containing advertisement to Capt. Styron, A. Q. M.

Secretary's Office,

Raleigh, Aug. 25, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALT WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until MONDAY, the 26th of September, to furnish a sufficient quantity of

WOOD

for the use of the State, in the Capitol, during the ensuing winter and spring.

The wood to be sound oak and hickory, to be delivered and measured in the wood house, on the Capitol grounds, from time to time as required, and to be cut into suitable lengths for the several fire places.

Bidders will state the price per cord at which they will furnish it.

The right of rejecting bills not advantageous to the State is reserved. JNO. P. H. RUSS,

Sep 3-d&wtd Secretary of State.

BILLIARD SALOON.

WILL BE RE-OPENED, BY THE 10TH INST., MY Billiard Saloon and Bar Room. My Billiard Table is well known by players as the best in the State, and will be furnished with an entirely new Cloth and Balls; and My Bar will be furnished with good Liquors. I shall conduct my business on a strictly cash system.

Sept 1-dtawtf E. E. HARRIS.

WOOD! WOOD!

WANTED TO CONTRACT WITH SOME PERSON to deliver one to two hundred Cords of wood on the Raleigh and Gaston or North Carolina Railroad, within twenty or thirty miles of Raleigh. Apply to

Sept 6-tf EDITOR OF PROGRESS.

SUPERIOR WAX CANDLES

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE.—Highest market price paid for Beeswax and Tallow, by MRS. ALBERT JOHNSTON,

Sept 5-dtf Hillsboro' st. Raleigh, N. C.

LEAD WANTED.

$1.50 PER POUND WILL BE PAID FOR ALL Lead delivered at

Sept 5-dtf PROGRESS OFFICE.

OLD AXES—BRING IN YOUR OLD AXES.

WE HAVE THIS DAY SECURED THE SERvices of JOE HILL, and having an abundance of material, are prepared to up-set and draw out old axes.

SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
North State Iron and Brass Works,

Aug 11-1m* Raleigh, N. C.

ESTRAYED,

FROM THIS PLACE ABOUT TWO WEEKS AGO, three COWS—one large white and red spotted Cow, with Horns; one black Cow, with horns and had a Bell on; one no horned Heifer, white and red spotted, well grown. A liberal reward will be given for the detension of them where I can get them. Any information concerning them will be very thankfully received.

Address me at University Station.

O. S. CAUSEY,
July 18-dtf Alpha Woolen Mills.

A FEW IMPORTANT FACTS

IN REGARD TO

THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS."

1. THEY ARE PREPARED FROM THE BEST quality of Medicine by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe.

2. They have been known for years and tested by thousands.

3. Five hundred persons are known to have been cured by them.

4. They are not recommeded by the proprietor for everything, but only for diseases which arise from disordered livers.

5. Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals.

6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Billious Fevers, Billious Rheumatism, Worms, Plurisy, Bronchitis, &c.

7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from $100 to $200; they are the best plantation medicine ever offered to the public.

8. Some Physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients, and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners.

9. During the last quarter 2,880 boxes have been sold to Druggist, one in South Carolina, and one in North Carolina—and some time ago over 3,700 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia.

☞ Price, $3 a box. For $30 a dozen boxes will be sent to any address. A very liberal discount to Druggists and country merchants. Cash (new currency) to accompany orders.

FOR SALE IN NORTH CAROLINA AS FOLLOWS:

Asheville, E. J. Aston,
Albemarle, J. M. Bivins,
Chapel Hill, R. B. Sanders,
Charlotte, J. Nye Hutchinson,
" F. S. Carr,
Clinton, Hubbard & Mosley,
Concord, J. Reid,
Enfield, J. Cohen,
Fayetteville, N. A. Stedman & Co.
Greensboro, Porter & Gorrell,
Goldsboro, Lucas & Moore,
Halifax, J. O'Brien,
Henderson, Wyche & Co.
Lexington, J. P. Stimson,
Address,
July 25-dtaw&w1m

Lincolnton, S. P. Sherrill,
Louisburg, J. Clifton,
Marion, Wm. Wakefield,
Pittsboro, J. Long,
Raleigh, Williams & Haywood,
" P. F. Pescud,
Rockingham, J. P. Northam,
Salisbury, Henderson & Ennis,
Shelby, R. Froneberger,
Wadesboro, W. O. Bennett,
Whiteville, E. Haynes.
Wilmington, Walker Meares
" H. McLin,
" W. H. Lippitt,
GEORGE W. DEEMS.
Goldsboro,' N. C.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY IN THE Southern Confederacy to use the sett of implements of "Carlisle's Patent for Repairing and Renovating Cotton and Woolen Cards."

We will sell County Agencies or will sell the sett of implements to some good and responsible person to use them in a county on half shares. The sett (costing $75) is all that is required for the Agent to begin with.

This is a safe and very profitable business.

Address J. H. CARLISLE & CO.
July 30 w2m Ringwood, N. C.

NURSE WANTED.

A SERVANT GIRL OR WOMAN WHO UNDERstands the care of children may obtain a good home and good wages by immediate application at

Aug 27-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE FOR SALE.

I HAVE FOR SALE AT MY PLACE, NEAR SMITHfield, SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE in quantities to suit purchasers. Persons wishing to purchase will address DANIEL SELLERS,

Aug 25-w1m Smithfield, N. C.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF NINETY LINES, OR LESS.

One day	$2 00	One week	$10 00
Two days	4 00	Two weeks	16 00
Three days	6 00	Three weeks	24 00
Four days	8 00	One month	32 00
Five days	10 00	Two months	64 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

2,000 LBS. SUPERIOR BONE BLACK FOR SALE.

THE ABOVE ARTICLE IS USED FOR THE MANufacture of Blacking and black painting of every kind Railroad Companies would do well to purchase it to paint Engines and Cars with. It is equal in quality to Patent Black A. JOHNSON,

Sept 6-dt Raleigh, N. C.

FRENCH BROAD LANDS FOR SALE.

GLEN CANNON FARM, TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY, N. C.

THIS FARM LIES ON THE FRENCH BROAD RIVer, within five miles of Brevard, the county town, and is extensively known as the best tract of land, and the most productive property in the county, and probably in Western North Carolina. In salubrity of climate, beauty of scenery, location and fertility of soil, it is unsurpassed by any property in the State. It consists of 1,370 acres of land, 400 of which are first quality French Broad bottom, all of which, with the exception of 40 or 50 acres, are cleared and under a high state of cultivation, thoroughly drained and excellent fences, most of which are new lath fencing on locust posts. 2,975 bushels of corn were gathered from 28 acres of this land with ordinary cultivation and without any fertilizer ever having been applied to it. Ninety acres are laid down in the most approved mode to the grasses and afford heavy crops of hay and excellent pastures. The balance of the tract, say 970 acres, is the heaviest and best timbered mountain land.

The whole tract is under one boundary and may be subdivided advantageously, there being four very eligible and beautiful building sites, with bottom land attached.

On the premises is a good cottage residence, of five rooms, each with a fire place, kitchen, servant houses, ice house, storeroom, dairy, smokehouse, framed corncrib capacity, 2,500 bushels car corn, one double and five single negro houses, two tenant settlements, an excellent saw and grist mill, all built within thirteen years by the proprietor. The saw mill is driven by an overshot wheel of 28 feet in diameter, and is located at one of the most beautiful water falls of about 100 feet in height and equal to 150 horse power, and only fifteen minutes walk from the residence.

This property for this year is under rent to General Smith, of East Tennessee, who will give any information desired during the absence of the proprietor.

The price of these lands is (160,000) one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. Payment may be made in Confederate stock at the market value at Columbia, S. C., at time of sale.

With the above property can be purchased twelve remarkably prime and orderly negroes, being a picked gang accustomed to the culture of the farm in the most careful and cleanly style. Among them are four men, three women and five children. The men are excellent plowmen, mowers, cradlers, &c., one is a good carpenter. Of the women, one is an excellent cook and spinner. The children are from one to six years of age. Also the farm tools consisting in part of plows, harrows, horse rake, field roller, corn planters, sorgho mills, molasses boilers, corn sheller, straw cutters, timber carts, &c. Also the stock of highly improved cattle

Address McK. JOHNSON
Spartanburg, S. C.

N. B.—I think I can take the liberty with [illegible] M. Saunders and the Right Rev. Bishop Atkinson offering them as references in regard to the value, &c., of my farm.

My cattle consist of 5 head, and my sheep of about 80 head.

I have a considerable lot of lumber and 30 000 shingles on hand.

I will take $200 000 for the land, negroes, stock, farming tools lumber, &c., or will sell separately.

Aug 30-tf

FOR SALE.

ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE SITUATIONS IN Greensboro', N. C.

Dwelling contains (6) six rooms, stables large, other out houses convenient—and all in good order.

It necessary to induce the purchaser will also include a large and valuable new Brick Store on the lot adjoining.

D. W. C. BENBOW,
Aug 6-3tawtf Greensborough, N. C.

Confederate copy three times per week till forbid.

PRINTING!

THE

"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President salary $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Col James Chestnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G F W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E Elmore, Treasure. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller. B Baker, of Flo da, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John R Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood Chief Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Texas, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala, Chief Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C, Chief.

☞ Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegram, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

SCHEDULE OF MAIL ARRANGEMENTS POST OFFICE AT RALEIGH, N. C.

Northern	mail opens daily at	7 a. m.	
Eastern	" "	7 "	
Fayetteville	" "	7 "	
Western	" "	8 p. m.	
Augusta	" "	9 "	
Northern	mail closes daily at	9 a. m.	
Eastern	" "	9 "	
Fayetteville	" "	9 p. m.	
Western	" "	9 "	
Augusta	" "	9 "	

Office open for delivery of mails from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. during the week. Sundays from 8 a. m. to 9 a. m. and from 1 p. m. to 2 p. m.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 2 1864.

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

To save our subscribers the trouble of making enquires by letter, we shall hereafter make a cross mark on the margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send on money to renew in time.

The Bow of Peace in the Heavens.

The bow of peace in the heavens, the silver cloud, blessed emblems of peace! we see them! The bow of peace is now visible to the naked eye of the most stupid and despondent, for it has appeared to all men. One end rests on a fisherman's hut at Cape Cod, and the other end on the temple of Brigham Young, in Utah; while the arch is supported by the first resolution of the Chicago platform, which pledges the *Peace* Democracy of the North "unswerving fidelity to the Union and the Constitution," and the blaze of enthusiasm, as evidenced by the booming of cannon and the waving of banners throughout the North, at the reception of the news of the fall of Atlanta. Here, deluded, deceived, betrayed people of the South, is the "bow of peace" which demagogues have assured you, from the stump, the pulpit and the press, was hovering over and ready to descend upon you!

There has never been a day nor an hour, since the venerable Ruffin pulled the lanyard that fired the first gun that echoed and re-echoed in and around the harbor of Charleston, when the whole Northern people were more united, more enthusiastic and more determined on the prosecution of the war against the South than they are to-day. See the resolutions of the *peace* party at Chicago—"That in the future, as in the past, we adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union under the Constitution as the only solid foundation of our strength;" see the draft going on throughout their territory for 300,000 men, and see the enthusiasm that follows the fall of Atlanta and the boasts as to the capture of Petersburg and Richmond. The North sue for peace, the North propose terms, short of reconstruction! The idea is ridiculous, and the Administration that should propose it would be hurled from power by the almost united voice of twenty millions of people.

No, the time has not come. The North has no idea of abandoning the struggle, and our people, if they would secure for themselves independence and a separate nationality, must make up their minds to a long, bloody and desperate struggle. The North gives us no choice, neither Lincoln or McClellan, but to restore the Union upon such terms as they are disposed to offer; to reconstruct or fight it out. There is no other choice, and hence our authorities and people, having long since determined to submit to subjugation rather than reconstruct, must arrange their plans for war, and continue the struggle until the enemy, like the English in their war upon our fathers, shall become convinced that its farther prosecution will be unprofitable, and conclude to let us go, or we are reduced to the condition of subjugated provinces. One or the other, independence or subjugation, we must have, for both rulers and people scout all idea of negotiation and compromise. It may last seven years, it may last fourteen, or it may reach twenty, thus wearing out the present and going into the next generation; but like Bulwer's Tom, in "Bleak House," we must "move on."

It was all right for the States to withdraw, in thorough disregard of all constitutional obligation, one at a time, from a government with which the masses were satisfied, and thus inaugurate the war, but when some of our simple minded people talk of the interference of the States or a Convention of all the States, to compromise and settle our difficulties, these stickelers for the observance of constitutions are alarmed at contemplated inovations, and declare that Davis and Lincoln and their constitutional advisers are alone possessed with the power and authority to relieve us from the gulf of blood in which we now darkly grope our way and lift us to a position from whence we can see that "glorious bow of peace in the heavens."

We have often declared for peace, and have time and again expressed our willingness to leave the settlement of the whole affair to the people, content to accept such peace as they should agree upon, believing it could not be otherwise than honorable; but the voice of the two governments, as developed in the solemn decrees of their rulers, and of the people, as proclaimed at the ballot box, scouts our plan and proclaims for war, and right or wrong, we go with our State and section.

In view of these facts, then, should we say to our readers that we could discover through the impenetrable darkness that surrounds us, the faintest gleam of peace, to come this year, the next, or for several years to come, we should be guilty of hypocrisy, deception and fraud; and hence we advise them to perform all their duties and make all their arrangements for war, and not for peace. The people of both sections are already subjugated, nominally—the authorities that rule at Richmond and Washington are supreme—and to all human seeming the war must go on until one party shall have conquered and brought the other to its feet. The State governments are no more than district courts and the Governors are no more than common magistrates—Lincoln and Davis are masters of the situation and will play out the bloody tragedy.—Let our people, then, determine to wade the sea of blood and emerge from the contest, free and independent, or go down in one common ruin, with honor untarnished and the fires of patriotism still brightly burning.

The bow of peace only exists in the fancy of madmen and the diseased imagination of demagogues, and those of the Southern people who mean to be free from the power that is warring on them are invited to a protracted carnival of blood. Are they, like their fathers, equal to the fiery ordeal? We shall see. We repeat, it is reconstruct, or fight it out, for we have no reasonable hope of succour from the Peace Democracy of the North, from European intervention, or any other source.

Our choice is made—let the bugle sound, the drums beat and the order to charge be given.

LATE AND INTERESTING FROM THE NORTH

Northern papers of the 3d give the following:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 8 P M.

Major General Dix, New York:

This department has received intelligence this evening, that General Sherman's advance entered Atlanta about noon to-day.

The particulars have not yet been received, but telegraphic communication during the night with Atlanta direct is expected.

It is ascertained with reasonable certainty, that the naval and other credits required by the acts of Congress will amount to about 200 000, including New York, which has not yet been reported to the department; so that the President's call of July 18, is practically reduced to three hundred thousand men to meet and take the place of—

1st. The new enlistments in the navy.

2d. The casualties of battle, sickness, prisoners, and desertion, and

3d. The hundred day troops, and all others going out by expiration of service this fall.

One hundred thousand new troops, promptly furnished, is all that General Grant asks for the capture of Richmond, and to give a finishing blow to the rebel armies yet in the field.

The residue of the call would be adequate for garrisons in forts and cities, and to guard all the lines of communication and supplies, free the country from guerrillas, give security to trade, protect commerce and travel, and establish peace, order, and tranquility in every State.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SECOND BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 10 45 P.M.

Major General Dix, New York:

The following telegram from Major General Slocum, dated this day in Atlanta, and just received, confirms the capture of that city:

General Sherman has taken Atlanta. The 20th corps occupies the city. The main army is on the main road near East Point. A battle was fought near East Point, in which Gen. Sherman was successful. Particulars not known.

H. W. SLOCUM, Maj. Gen.

An unofficial report states that in the battle fought near East Point by Major Gen. Sherman with Hood, the rebel army was cut in two with very heavy loss to the enemy, and that General Hardee was killed. Our loss not known.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

THE FALL OF ATLATA.

In noticing the capture of Atlanta, the *Chronicle* says editorily:

Sherman is not driven from Atlanta. His communications have not been destroyed. His army is not compelled to fall back, starving and demoralized, before the exultant foe. Copperhead prediction and rebel hope are alike gloriously annihilated, for the flag of the Union at last floats, in triumph over the great central workshop of the Southern Confederacy. The main objective point of the brilliant campaign of Sherman has been achieved. Not in vain has the blood of our martyrs been spilled. Not in vain has the valor of our heroes consecrated many a well fought field. The veterans who have hewn their way with their swords from Chattanooga to Atlanta have inflicted a deadly blow on the rebellion, the force of which can neither be palliated nor denied. Their onward march was vigorously disputed and most desperately resisted. Every natural advantage was improved; river banks guarded, passes were defended, mountain heights impregnably fortefied; but the skill of our leader, and the heroic galantry of the rank and file, compelled the successive abandonment of position after position, untill the city itself loomed up in sight of our victorious legions. Then followed a series of most desperate battles, and the grand courage of the enemy commanded admiration, though it could not command success. The prize for which they fought is in our hands.

Our triumph is complete. The rebels evacuated this morning, at 8 o'clock, and ere long the tramp of Sherman's heroes resounded through the streets.—We have not yet the particulars, but there is no doubt of the fact of which Secretary Staunton has had the gratifying duty of assuring the public. As the intelligence of this event is flashed over the wires and born through the mails, it will awaken a burst of exultation in every loyal bosom; for the dullest will not fail to hail it as a most promising augury of the impending triumph of order over anarchy, of the right over violence, of the *Union* over a doomed and almost exhausted rebellion.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST—REBELS IN FORCE NEAR NASHVILLE—ROUSSEAU TO GIVE WHEELER BATTLE.

The *Chronicle* has the following despatches from the Southwest:

Nashville, September 1.—A rebel force, estimated at ten thousand strong, with twelve guns, was within seventeen miles of Nashville, on the Murfreesboro pike, at daylight this morning. Major General Rousseau, with a body of cavalry and infantry, started yesterday afternoon and met the enemy's advance early this morning. Sharp skirmishing ensued, with varying success. At the last accounts Rousseau had driven the rebels three miles towards Murfreesboro.

Messengers from the advance report that Wheeler's whole force is between this city and Murfreesboro.

There is a considerable force of rebels at Lebanon.

Prisoners and some wounded have been sent in from Rousseau's front.

[ANOTHER DISPATCH.]

LOUISVILLE, September 1.—Fifteen guerrillas, under Billy McGrande, are reported to have thrown an engine off the track of the Lebanon branch of the railroad to day, six miles from New Haven. They burned the express baggage car, robbed the passengers and left in the direction of Bardstown.

Jessey's gang of two hundred guerillas returned to day from a raid to the Ohio river, and encamped four miles from New Castle. The inhabitants of that town momentarily apprehend an attack.

Passengers from Nashville say that Wheeler, Forrest, and Roddy are engaged tearing up the track of the great Western railroad, between Nashville and the Tennessee river.

The Nashville *Union* says that Rousseau has made such a disposition of his force that these rebel commands cannot injure the railroad, and that Rousseau has gone out to give Wheeler battle.

[illegible] WHEELER'S MOVEMENTS.

Nashville, September 2.—Several miles of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad were burned by Wheeler's forces yesterday. General Rousseau drove the rebel forces within three miles of Lavergne.—He met with stubborn resistance.

Late intelligence reports that the head of Wheeler's column has left the Murfreesboro pike, the whole force moving from the Tennessee and Atlanta railroad in the direction of Franklin, Rousseau in close pursuit.

Persons just in from Franklin report that the town is in the hands of Wheeler's forces, he having entered and captured it last night. Particulars are not yet received.

Our casualties in yesterday's skirmishing were five killed, and fifty or fifty-five wounded.

A small body of rebel's fired on a train on the Tennessee and Atlanta railroad, at Brentwood, eight miles from here.

The rebel loss yesterday was eight killed and fifteen wounded. We captured a number of prisoners.

We are in telegraphic communication south of this point. The river is falling.

FROM GEN. EARLY—LOCATION OF HIS HEADQUARTERS—HE IS BEING REINFORCED.

The following dispatch, dated Charlestown, 2d, contains all that is said about Early:

Early has not left, and has no intention of leaving the Valley. His headquarters are at Bunker Hill, half way between Martinsburg and Winchester.

He is busily engaged in repairing and putting up the telegraph wires, and already has telegraphic communication with Richmond from this side of Woodstock.

Early is receiving reinforcements, and Fitzhugh Lee is known to have received five hundred fresh horses for his cavalry, who are said to number seven thousand.

There is a regular stage from Winchester to Staunton, which runs every day, and several officers and soldiers are receiving short furloughs to go home and return to Winchester, which does not look as though they intended leaving the valley.

From Mobile.—The Capitulation of Fort Morgan.—Official Report of Admiral Farragut.

The Navy Department Friday morning received the following interesting despatches concerning the capitulation of Fort Morgan:

FLAGSHIP HARTFORD,
West Gulf Blockading Squadron,
Mobile Bay, Aug. 25, 1864.

SIR: I and the honor, in my despatch No. 366, to report to the department that Fort Morgan had surrendered on the 23d inst., to the army and navy, though at the time that despatch was written and mailed the ceremony of surrender had not actually taken place.

The correspondence preliminary to that event is herewith forwarded, (marked Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4) and the department will perceive that the terms of capitulation were the same as in the case of Fort Gaines. General Page endeavored to obtain more favorable terms, but without success.

I regret to state that, after the assembling of the officers at the appointed hour (2 p. m.) for the surrender, outside the fort, it was discovered on an examination of of the interior, that most of the guns were spiked and many of the gun-carriages wantonly injured, and arms, ammunition, provisions, &c., destroyed, and that there was every reason to believe that this had been done after the white flag had been raised. It was also discovered that General Page and several of his officers had no swords to deliver up, and further, some of those which were surrendered had been broken.

The whole conduct of the officers of Fort Gaines and Fort Morgan presents such a striking contrast in moral principle that I cannot fail to remark upon it. Col. Anderson, who commanded the former, finding himself in a position perfectly untenable, and encumbered with a superfluous number of conscripts, many of whom were mere boys, determined to surrender a fort which he could not defend, and in this determination was supported by all his officers save one, but from the moment he hoisted the white flag he scrupulously kept everything intact, and in that condition delivered it over; whilst General Page and his officers, with a childish spitefulness, destroyed the guns which they had said they would defend to the last, but which they never defended at all, and threw away or broke those weapons which they had not the manliness to use against their enemies; for Fort Morgan never fired a gun after the commencement of the bombardment, and the advanced pickets of our army were actually on its glacis.

As before stated, the ceremony of surrender took place at 2 p. m., and that same afternoon all the garrison were sent to New Orleans in the United States steamers, *Tennessee* and *Blossville*, where they arrived safely.

Very respectfully,
Your ob't serv't,
D. G. FARRAGUT, Rear Admiral,
Comm'dg W. G. B. Squadron.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

We omit the correspondence between Farragut and Page for want of space.

Interesting Details.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.]

Fort Morgan, Aug. 23, 1864.—The old stars and stripes, after an interval of little more than three years, again float over the ramparts and the garrison assembled to the tunes of "Yankee Doodle," and "Hail Columbia."

At twenty minutes to seven o'clock, on Tuesday morning, August 23, 1864, Fort Morgan, mounting sixty heavy guns, and containing a garrison of six hundred men, surrendered unconditionally to the combined forces of the army and navy of the United States, after a bombardment of less than twenty-four hours.

The Surrender.

On Sunday evening Gen. Granger notified Admiral Farragut that he would be ready to open the siege next morning at daylight. That night the Admiral, with his fleet took position in line of battle, and Monday morning, at five o'clock, we opened upon Morgan with thirty guns of various calibre, and sixteen eight and ten inch mortars. and in a short time three monitors and several wo den vessels opened, the former with eleven and fifteen inch shells, and the latter with rifled thirty two pounders.—The firing continued with great vigor and extraordinary accuracy until dark, when the fleet withdrew, and the firing was continued only at intervals by the shore batteries.

Fire in the Fort.

During the afternoon smoke was noticed ascending in a steady volume from a particular point inside the fort, and it was surmised by many that some part of the work was on fire, although very little was said or thought about it, so great was the interest manifested in the accuracy of the artillery practice; but about nine o'clock at night a broad sheet of flame burst forth, which shone brightly all night, and seemed to spread to the right, as if defying all exertions to extinguish it. It was thought by some officers that the enemy had piled together some boards and fired them in order that, by its light, a night assault might be guarded against.

The Citadel on Fire.

By others it was believed, and this belief was found to be correct, that the citadel was on fire, and that an explosion of the magazine might be expected at any moment. We were informed next morning by the rebels, that after vain efforts to extinguish the fire, they became greatly alarmed lest they should all be blown up, and flooded the magazine with water and threw a large quantity of powder in the wells. No sooner was the light discovered than Gen. Bailey ordered all our batteries to commence firing in order to prevent the rebels from extinguishing the flames, which they did with great vigor, and shells from nine-inch Dalghren and eight and ten-inch mortars fell amid the flames with great rapidity, driving the rebels to their casemates, and producing a scene of grandeur rarely witnessed. For fully an hour this awful scene continued with fiendish fury, when the firing ceased suddenly, to the astonishment of those who witnessed the affair from the shipping in the bay.

The Fort waves a signal lantern to the Fleet.

It was explained next morning by Gen. Bailey that he saw some of the garrison go down to the beach and wave a lantern to the fleet, evidently a signal of surrender.—The General watched this movement steadily from a position he had cautiously obtained very close up to the glacis of the fort. After watching half an hour, the rebels finding the fleet made no answer to their signal, probably because it was not seen; or, if seen, not understood, withdrew to the fort without attempting to signal the army. Had they done so, they might have been spared a very uncomfortable night, and we would have saved a large quantity of powder, shot and shell, for Gen. Bailey immediately ordered his batteries to re-open, and the garrison of Fort Morgan slept to or were kept wide awake by the music of his guns.

A Proposal to Surrender.

At twenty minutes to seven o'clock on Tuesday morning, a rebel officer, Benjamin Taylor, bearing a white flag and accompanied by about forty men, carrying a small sail boat, marched out at the main sally-port, facing Fort Gaines, with the intention of pushing off to the flag ship, three of four miles distant, with a note from Gen. Page proposing to surrender the fort, and asking what terms would be granted; but here again they were thwarted by the officer, Bailey. They were determined to ignore the army entirely; they would not treat with it; they would not surrender to it if they could have had their own way, probably because Gen. Page who was long an officer of the navy, has still a lingering affection for the old Union Jack. Gen. Bailey informed the flag-of-truce officer that the army and navy were one, that they represented one government, and that they were fighting in the same glorious cause; that his artillery commanded Fort Morgan, and his infantry every foot of Mobile Point outside the fort, and that he could not and would not permit a rebel boat's crew to push off from shore under any pretence whatever.

Arrival of Gen. Granger.

About this time General Granger arrived at the wharf, in front of Fort Morgan, and the note of General Page was handed to him. General Granger replied that he would communicate the contents of the note to the admiral, and when his answer was received the terms of surrender would be dictated. In a short time thereafter General Granger sent General Arnold, chief of artillery; Captain Drayton, of the Hartford, and another officer, with a demand for the immediate and unconditional surrender of Fort Morgan, with its garrison and all public property to the army and navy of the United States, guaranteeing the treatment of an enlightened nation to prisoners of war. General Page wished to stipulate for the removal of his sick and wounded to Mobile, but this was flatly refused, and he then sent a note to General Granger, stating that he accepted his terms, but requesting that the formality of surrender might be deferred until two o'clock in the afternoon, that he might have time to pack up his baggage and get his men in order to march out. This request was acceded to.

The Rebels March Out.

Accordingly, at precisely two o'clock, the rebel army, numbering probably a little over 600, marched out at the main sally port, without music and without banners, and were drawn up in line at the foot of the glacis fronting towards the bay. Two regiments of Union infantry—the 24th Iowa and 20th Wisconsin—preceded by a brass band, playing "Hail Columbia," and with the stars and stripes and the colors of their respective States floating proudly over them, marched by, and halted about five paces in front of the rebel line. The rebels then stacked their arms; after which the bands struck up the "Star Spangled Banner." The rebel rag was torn down, and the old flag of our Union was once more flung to the breeze which are wafted over the ramparts of Fort Morgan.

A Union Salute.

Then a national salute was thundered from the guns of the men of war in the bay and in the Gulf from Fort Gaines, and from some of our batteries on the peninsula. When the enthusiasm had somewhat subsided, the rolls of the rebel companies were called and verified, the officers and soldiers placed on board transports, the formal surrender of Fort Morgan was completed, and the command of the entrance to Mobile Bay passed forever from the rebel Stars.

The Speculations.

While the salute was being fired, hundreds of officers of the army and navy in brilliant uniforms, and hundreds of soldiers and sailors, who seemed well pleased with the work they had done, crowded the ramparts of the fort to witness the imposing scenes.

What we have Gained.

A summing up of results will prove this to have been one of the most brilliant and successful campaigns of the war, from its inception to its close. Although General Granger had stupendous obstacles to contend against, from lack of water transportation, not a moment of delay occurred, not a blunder was committed, not a life was unnecessarily sacrificed. The very best feeling existed between Farragut, Canby and Granger, and the co-operation was constant and cordial. What are the results?—Exactly twenty days have elapsed since the landing of the army on Dauphin Island, and two days later—the 5th—the fleet passed the forts. Since that time we have compelled the evacuation of Fort Powell; we have forced the enemy to surrender Fort Gaines, with the works and guns in perfect condition; and after a bombardment of twenty four hours we have almost destroyed and compelled the surrender of Fort Morgan, heretofore considered by many able officers as the strongest fortress in the United States. We have taken fifteen hundred prisoners, one hundred pieces of cannon, and a vast quantity of small arms and munitions of war. We have also taken provisions enough to feed the garrisons, which we shall place in the forts, for six months. We have captured, and now have in perfect fighting trim, the ram *Tennessee*, the strongest war vessel afloat. In fact, she is invulnerable to the broadside of all the navies in the world. We have taken several other vessels which can all be put to useful purposes, and we have penned up in Mobile harbor at least three first class English blockade-runners. All this has cost the army one man killed and six wounded.—It has cost the navy the *Tecumseh* and part of her crew, and very few casualties on other ships. Surely we ought to be satisfied with the twenty days' campaign in Mobile Bay. It is a remarkable fact that during the bombardment on Monday Fort Morgan never fired a gun. Our batteries fired scrapidly and with such extraordinary accuracy that the rebels did not dare to show themselves outside the casemates. Fifteen guns were broken, dismounted, or in some manner rendered useless to the enemy, had he been able to man them.

Present Condition of the Fort.

Over one thousand shells were exploded in the fort.—The brick walls inside and out are fearfully battered, and the citadel is a mass of ruins. I was informed by Captain Palfrey that it will require from one hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand dollars to repair the damage done by one day's bombardment.

The lighthouse is pierced and sealed in a dozen places, and is ready to totter and fall before the lightest breeze. The rebel's kept a lookout in the top until our sharpshooters made it too hot for him. Our boys put musket balls through every pane of glass. We had a line of 80 pounders Parrotts and 4-inch Dahlgrens, the latter under command of Captain Tyson, of the *Hartford*, within fifteen hundred yards of the fort. From three to five hundred yards in front of these we had an irregular line of mortars, eight and ten inch calibre under command of Major Rey, of the 1st Indiana artillery.

Admiral Farragut's Despatch.

The official despatch from Admiral Farragut reads as follows:

FLAG-SHIP HARTFORD,
Mobile Bay, Aug. 23, 1864.

To Commodore Palmer, Commanding at New Orleans:

Fort Morgan made an unconditional surrender at 2 p. m. to-day, to the forces of the army and navy. Page did not make us wait as long as I expected.

We will cheer our flag and salute it when hoisted with a hundred guns by the whole fleet.

Congratulate the General commanding upon the great success which attended his first effort in this department. Nothing could have been more harmonious than our combined operations. We had no ambition to excel each other but in the destruction of the enemy's works, which was effectually done by both army and navy.

Very truly, yours,
D. G. FARRAGUT.

ANTICIPATED CAPTURE OF MOBILE.

New Orleans, La., Aug. 23, 1864.—The next steamer from New Orleans will probably bring the account of the capture of Mobile, the removal of the obstructions being the only serious impediment now. These can be removed in a week.

General Morgan.

It seems that General Morgan had been relieved of his command and a court martial ordered, but a few days before his death. We fear that the Yankees and red tape will succeed in killing off all our best Generals. The *Examiner* says:

Gen. John H. Morgan has been relieved of the command of the Department of Southwestern Virginia, and he is to be court martialed for going into Kentucky last Spring without orders of Gen. Bragg. All soldiers are subject to the orders of their superiors, and may be court martialed for acting without orders or disobeying them. Against this we have nothing to say. But we do say, without fear of contradiction, that in invading Kentucky Morgan did the only thing that could have been done at that time to save Southwestern Virginia from ravage by Burbridge and his six thousand raiders.

Gen. John Echols succeeds Gen. Morgan in the command of Southwestern Virginia.

P. S.—Since the above was written, we learn that authentic information was received in this city last night that the enemy attacked Greenville on Sunday, killing Gen. Morgan and capturing all of his staff.

Gen. Morgan's body was expected to arrive at Bristol last night. From this fact we infer that the enemy do not now hold Greenville.

Greenville is 50 miles southwest of Bristol, on the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad, and about 70 miles from Knoxville.

So has died one of the noblest Southern soldiers and gentlemen. Perhaps death was not unwelcome to him at this time; for he has been so hunted up and down by official enmity since his escape from captivity, that his restoration to liberty has been a problematical benefit.

While [illegible] is doled out in small quantities and is exceedingly scarce the price of meat has an upward rather than a downward tendency. Bacon sold in the city market yesterday, by the load at six dollars a pound, while beef and mutton sold, from the stall at $2,25 to $2,50. We are glad to be able to state that the market is generally pretty well supplied and that there is no danger of those who can command the "new issue" aforesaid, starving. We should all remember the soldiers and their families, however, and see to it that they are first supplied; and then what is left can be divided among those who have suffered loss on account of the war.

Petersburg

We have Petersburg and Richmond papers of Wednesday but they contain but little news. The situation in front of Petersburg was unchanged, and beyond the usual picket firing nothing was doing. The enemy are supposed to be gradually extending their lines towards the Southside road, and the next battle will no doubt be for the possession of that important line of communication. For Several days past there have been but few shells thrown into the city.

GOING UP.—The Washington *Journal* has advanced its price for subscription to $25 for six months and $15 for three months for the daily, and $10 for six months and $5 for three months for the weekly. How long will other papers in the State be able to keep up at one half these rates?

It is said that General Winder has been relieved of his command. We suppose he has been placed on the retired list, and would suggest that it might be well to retire Capt. Alexander so that he may keep company with his former patron.

COL. SPEER NOT DEAD.—We are truly glad to learn from the following in the Salsbury *Watchman* that Col. Speer is not dead, but only wounded.

We learn from Wm. H. Reaves, Esq., that Col. Speer, Senator elect from the Yadkin District, that a late dispatch has been received by the Colonel's brother stating that he was badly wounded, and not dead, as heretofore published in the papers of the State.

PATRIOTIC GEORGIANS.

We have the Augusta *Chronicle & Sentinel* of the 6th but it does not give us a word concerning the late fight or the loss of Atlanta. Possibly they had not yet heard of the disaster. Of the willingness of the people of that city to defend thier soil, the *Chronicle* says:

Saturday last will long be remembered by those whose fortune it was to witness the enthusiasm and patriotic feeling exhibited by the citizen soldiers of Augusta. From early dawn, till late in the afternoon, the streets and avenues were alive with people of all classes, from the weal hy merchant to the daily laberer, who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow—all hurrying to and fro, and every body seeming bent on some important business.

The cause of all this excitement was a rumor to the effect that a great battle had been fought at or near Jonesboro,—a station on the Macon & Western Railroad—between our forces under Gen. Hardee and those of the enemy under Gen. Sherman, and that from conflicting rumors it was difficult to decide which way the contest would be ended, but report had it, that our forces needed help; and with a promptness and energy, seldom witnessed anywhere, and which should commend itself to all sections of the Confederate States, the citizen soldiers of Augusta, able to bear arms and irrespective of age or position, came nobly and cheerfully forward in response to a call from Gen. A. R. Wright, commander of the Post, ready to go to the front in defence of their country's cause.

Never before has there been so much willingness shown by the arms-bearing citizens of this city to be up and doing. In a short space of time quite a large force was organized and on their way to the scene of action—the field where duty and patriotism called them.

Upon their arrival at Macon orders were received from Gen. Hood commanding them to return at once to this city as the emergency which caused them to be ordered to the field was over. They immediately left for Augusta, arriving here at about one o'clock yesterday afternoon.

They marched up Broad street, and formed in line in front of Gen. Wright's, Headquarters.—The General reviewed them and made a very appropriate address. He complimented them upon their soldierly appearance, and upon the patriotism exhibited by them in respoding so enthusiastically to his call. He told them that although most of them were laborers dependent upon their daily work for the support of themselves and their families, they had shown more zeal in the great cause for which we are contending than the wealthy, soft fingered gentlemen who were in the crowd which had assembled to witness their return. Owing to the position we were unable to hear only portions of Gen. Wright's able speech. But what we did hear was to the point, full of happy hits. After the conclusion of the address the command was dismissed.

Although the citizen soldiers of Augusta had no chance to show how they could fight, we are convinced they would have given an excellent account of themselves had opportunity offered. Willing and enthusiastic soldiers always make good ones.

The excitement was much greater on this occasion from the fact that we of Augusta have heretofore been living in peace and quiet—but the effect of it all, convinces every one that when the services of Augusta's sons are required to vindicate the rights of their State, they will never be found wanting.

All honor and glory to the men who so manfully came to the rescue on Saturday.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job PRINTING with dispatch.